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#### BE KIND.

Be kind to the young—in thy youth's merry day,  
Thou too hast been thoughtless and vain;  
O! plant not a thorn in a flower-trewn way,  
That may never be trodden again.  
Enough of the thorn in the pathway of life,  
If they travel it long, they will find;  
But dim not bright youth with the shadow of  
strife;

Be kind to the youthful, be kind.

Be kind to the aged—not long at thy side  
Hath the travel-worn pilgrim to stay;  
The frail thread of life will be shortly untied;  
He is passing, passing away.  
O! let him not deem that when summoned from  
earth,  
He will leave but cold feelings behind;  
Give him still a warm nook of thy heart and the  
hearth;

Be kind to the aged, be kind.

Be kind to the simple—although the full light  
Of genius to thee may be given,  
Yet look not with scorn in the pride of thy might  
On a brother less favored by Heaven.  
He is not to be blamed if the God-given ray  
Hath but faintly illumined his mind;  
Thine own may be quenched by a cloud on the  
way;

Be kind to the simple, be kind.

Be kind to the erring—full many a heart  
Unkindness hath driven astray;  
But the breath of reproach may but sharpen the  
smart  
That first sent it out of the way.  
Ye would not insult with a gibe or a sneer,  
The maimed, or the halt, or the blind,  
But the ill of the spirit are far more severe;  
Be kind to thy fellow, be kind.

The editor of the *New Haven Register* gets  
off the following rather clever "experience"  
of his efforts in the gardening line, taking another  
sufferer's experience as a text, as follows:

"A friend thus describes his summer's garden-  
ing operations: 'The bugs ate our cucumbers,  
our chickens ate the bugs, neighbor's cats  
ate the chickens, and we are now in hopes that  
something will eat the cats.'"

"We are half inclined to give our experience  
in the horticultural line, but we dare not, lest  
we discourage 'new beginners,' who are always  
taken with the 'garden fever' as soon as they  
go to housekeeping. It is probably the greatest  
delusion that afflicts the human mind!

Aside from the 'bugs, chickens, and cats,' it is a  
magnificent humbug of itself. We never could  
make anything grow, but what would have  
grown better if left alone. If we 'set out' our  
cabbage plants, instead of 'heading up' as cab-  
bage ought to be, the leaves are sure to shoot out  
in the most perverse manner, and getting as far  
from each other as possible. Our strawberries  
cost us about 18 cents apiece; but for strawber-  
ries, there was not much of a crop this year,  
or we would have been ruined! Raspberries,  
if possible, behave still worse. We have got,  
among other 'selected varieties,' what are called  
'perpetual bearers'—that is, you are per-  
petually watching for indications of fruit, with-  
out ever having your eyes blessed with the  
fruit! We are somewhat partial to 'string  
beans,' and have got 'strings' of the most  
flourishing vines ever seen, but no beans, not a  
bean; that is, if we 'know beans,' of which we  
begin to have the most alarming doubts. Our  
success has been the same as to 'sassa' gen-  
eral-ly; but we can beat the country in tall weeds—  
that is, we could, if we would; but we long  
ago concluded, that if legitimate planting  
could not prosper, nothing else should grow.  
So we pay a man to keep weeds out, from no  
other motive than ill-humor. We don't expect  
'to raise' anything—didn't plant with such  
views, but merely from habit—and we caution  
others against contracting such a silly notion.  
A late number of the *Homestead*—a capital  
paper, by the way—had a good article on 'top  
dressing,' for certain kinds of soil; and we  
have come to the conclusion that is what our  
wants; and shall, at the proper moment, apply  
one of Bolton stone, laid down in cement, and  
shall from that time 'lay down the shovel and  
hoe,' and call the 'heens and cats' to hold  
high carnival unmolested."

The *Waupreits Friend*, a German paper in  
Cincinnati, has a letter from a correspondent  
in Vienna, which states that an Englishman  
called on the Pope's Chamberlain last month,  
and requested an audience with his Holiness.  
The Chamberlain immediately made known his  
request to the Pope, who replied to him, say-  
ing, "that he did not wish to speak to the  
dead." The Chamberlain, not understanding the  
reply, repeated the Englishman's request  
for an audience, whereupon his Holiness quick-  
ly and sternly replied again, saying "that he  
did not wish to speak to the dead." On hear-  
ing this again, the Chamberlain retired and  
found the Englishman lying dead in the ante-  
chamber, and appearing to have dropped dead  
suddenly. On opening his coat, there were  
found two loaded revolvers, the contents of  
which, no doubt, he intended to give to his Hol-  
iness; but God protected His servant, and  
struck the would-be murderer dead on the spot.  
The Pope, by inspiration, knew of it, although  
he neither saw the man, nor spoke to him.

The keeper of Egg Harbor Lighthouse, Mas-  
sachusetts Bay, has a dog, which is always on  
the lookout for the Swapsco fishermen, who,  
as they return from their trips, usually last two  
or three good sized codfish to a stick of wood,  
and leave them overboard for the benefit of the  
lighthouse keeper. The dog, on the approach  
of a vessel, keeps up an incessant barking,  
which has often proved a warning when the  
weather was so thick that the light could not  
be seen at a great distance.

DR. JOHN G. F. HOLSTON, Surgeon, Physi-  
cian, and Acupuncturist, 373 E. St. North,  
between Ninth and Tenth sts. west. Jan 3—3m

DR. JOSEPH T. HOWARD.  
Office No. 366 Fifth street, between G and  
H streets. dec 4—6m

# National Republican

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## Organization of the Departments.

**STATE DEPARTMENT.**  
The whole machinery employed to conduct the  
business arising out of our foreign relations with  
all the Powers of the world is far more simple  
than is generally conceived. The number em-  
ployed in the Department of State of the United  
States is only twenty-eight, as follows: One Sec-  
retary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass,) one Assistant  
Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton,) one  
Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statistics,  
twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Lib-  
rarian.

**Diplomatic Branch.**—This branch of the State  
Department has charge of all correspondence  
between the Department and other diplomatic  
agents of the United States abroad, and those of  
foreign Powers accredited to this Government.  
In all diplomatic instructions sent from the  
Department, and communications to commis-  
sioners under treaties of boundaries, &c., are  
prepared, copied, and recorded; and all of like  
character received are registered and filed, their  
contents being first entered in an analytic table or  
index.

**Consular Branch.**—This branch has charge of  
the correspondence, &c., between the Department  
and the consuls and commercial agents of the  
United States. In its instructions to consuls,  
and answers to their dispatches and to letters  
from other persons asking for consular agency,  
or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and  
recorded.

**The Disbursing Agent.**—He has charge of all  
correspondence and other matters connected with  
accounts relating to any fund with the disburse-  
ment of which the Department is charged.

**The Translator.**—His duties are to furnish such  
translations as the Department may require. He  
also records the commissions of consuls and vice  
consuls, when not in English, upon which exequa-  
turs are issued.

**Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.**—He  
makes out and records commissions, letters of  
appointment, and nominations to the Senate;  
makes out and records exequaturs, and records,  
when in English, the commissions on which they  
are issued. Has charge of the library.

**Clerk of the Rolls and Archives.**—He takes charge  
of the rolls, or enrolled acts, and resolution of  
Congress, as they are received at the Department  
from the President; prepares the authenticated  
copies thereof which are called for; prepares for,  
and superintends their publication, and that of  
treaties, in the newspapers and in book form;  
attends to their distribution throughout the  
United States, and that of all documents and pub-  
lications in regard to which this duty is assigned  
to the Department; writing and answering all  
letters connected therewith. Has charge of all  
Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

**Clerk of Territorial Business.**—The Seal of the  
Department, &c.—He has charge of the seals of  
the United States and of the Department, and  
prepares and attests certificates to papers pre-  
sented for authentication; has charge of the Ter-  
ritorial business; immigration and registered  
seamen; records all letters from the Department,  
other than the diplomatic and consular.

**Clerk of Pardons and Passports.**—He prepares  
and records pardons and remissions; and regis-  
ters and files the petitions and papers on which  
they are founded. Makes out and records pas-  
ports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other  
than diplomatic and consular, received, and of  
the disposition made of them; prepares letters  
relating to this business.

**Superintendent of Statistics.**—He superintends  
the preparation of the "Annual Report of the  
Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce," as  
required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of  
the United States; A. B. McCalum, Esq., As-  
sistant. The ordinary business of this office may  
be classified under the following heads:  
1. Official opinions on the current business of  
the Government, as called for by the President,  
by any head of Department, or by the Solicitor  
of the Treasury.

2. Examination of the titles of all land pur-  
chased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses,  
light-houses, and all other public works of the  
United States.

3. Applications for pardons in all cases of con-  
viction in the courts of the United States.

4. Applications for appointment in all the ju-  
dicial and legal business of the Government.

5. The conduct and argument of all suits in  
the Supreme Court of the United States in which  
the Government is concerned.

6. The supervision of all other suits arising in  
any of the Departments, when referred by the  
head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the  
office is added at the present time the direction  
of all appeals on land claims in California.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior,  
Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Missis-  
sippi. Its clerical force consists of one Chief  
Clerk, (Moses Kelly, Esq.) two Disbursing Clerks,  
and two other regular Clerks; and to its super-  
vision and management are committed the fol-  
lowing branches of the public service:

1. **The Public Lands.**—The chief of this bu-  
reau is called the Commissioner of the General  
Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with  
the survey, management, and sale of the public  
domain, and the issuing of titles thereof, whether  
derived from confirmations of grants made by  
former Governments, by sales, donations, or  
improvements, and likewise the revision of Vir-  
ginia military bounty-land claims, and the issu-  
ing of scrip in lieu thereof. The Land Office,  
also, audits its own accounts. Its present Com-  
missioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its principal  
officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also  
acts as Commissioner *ad interim*, Principal Clerk  
of Surveys, besides a Draughtsman, Assistant  
Draughtsman, and some 150 Clerks of various  
grades.

2. **Pensions.**—The present head of this bureau  
is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The Com-  
missioner is charged with the examination and  
adjustment of all claims arising under the var-  
ious and numerous laws passed by Congress  
granting bounty land or pensions for the mili-  
tary or naval service in the revolutionary and  
subsequent wars in which the United States have  
been engaged. He has one Chief Clerk, (John  
Robb, Esq.), and a permanent corps, consisting  
of some seventy other Clerks.

3. **Indian Affairs.**—Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided  
with a Chief Clerk, and about fifteen other sub-  
ordinate Clerks.

4. **Patent Office.**—Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of  
Maryland, Commissioner of Patents. To this  
bureau is committed the execution and perfor-  
mance of all laws and things touching and re-  
specting the granting and issuing of patents for

new and useful discoveries, inventions, and im-  
provements; the collection of statistics rela-  
ting to agriculture; the collection and distribu-  
tion of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a  
Chief Clerk—who is by law the acting Commis-  
sioner of Patents in the absence of the Commis-  
sioner—twelve principal and twelve assistant  
Examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate  
permanent Clerks, besides a considerable num-  
ber of temporary employees. Samuel T. Slu-  
gert, Esq., Chief Clerk.

An act passed at the last session of Congress  
provided that all books, maps, charts, and other  
publications, heretofore deposited in the De-  
partment of State, according to the laws regu-  
lating copyrights, should be removed to the De-  
partment of the Interior, which is charged with  
all the duties connected with matters pertaining  
to copyright—which duties have been assigned  
by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent Of-  
fice, as belonging most appropriately to this  
branch of the service.

Beside these four principal branches of this  
new Executive Department, the organic act of  
1849 transferred to it from the Treasury Depart-  
ment the supervision of the accounts of the United  
States Marshals and Attorneys, the manage-  
ment of the lead and other mines of the United  
States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the  
United States in the District of Columbia; and  
from the State Department the duty of taking  
and returning the censuses of the United States,  
and of supervising and directing the acts of the  
Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospi-  
tal for the Insane of the army and navy and of  
the District of Columbia is also under the man-  
agement of this Department; in addition to  
which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of  
the Interior is charged with the construction of  
the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific  
coast.

Under an act of February 5, 1859, "providing for  
keeping and discharging all public documents, all  
the books, documents, &c., printed or pur-  
chased by the Government," the *Annals of Con-  
gress*, *American State Papers*, *American Ar-  
chives*, *Jefferson's* and *Adams's Works*, are  
transferred to this Department from the State  
Department, Library of Congress, and elsewhere;  
also, the *Journals and Documents of the Thirtieth  
Congress*. These valuable works are dis-  
tributed to those who are by law entitled to re-  
ceive them, and to such "colleges, public lib-  
raries, astronomical, literary and scientific insti-  
tutions, boards of trade, or public associations,"  
as shall be designated by the members of Con-  
gress.

The Department requires an additional build-  
ing for its accommodation, and the erection of  
one has been repeatedly recommended during  
the last few years for that purpose. At present,  
the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what  
is known as "Winder's Building," while the  
other branches of the Department, including the  
Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent  
Office building, the whole of which will be re-  
quired at an early day for the use of the Patent  
Office, for which it was originally intended.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offices  
of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Comptrol-  
lers, Commissioner of the Customs, six Au-  
ditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house  
Board, and Coast Survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties  
of these several offices, and of the force employed  
therein, respectively:

**Secretary's Office.**—Hon. Howell Cobb, Sec-  
retary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, As-  
sistant Secretary; one Engineer in Charge; one  
Architect, and one Bookkeeper. The Secretary  
employed, and twenty-three Clerks. The Sec-  
retary of the Treasury is charged with the general  
superintendence of the fiscal transactions of the Gov-  
ernment, and of the execution of the laws con-  
cerning the commerce and navigation of the  
United States. He superintends the survey of  
the coast, the light-house establishment, the mar-  
ine hospitals of the United States, and the con-  
struction of certain public buildings for custom-  
houses and other purposes.

**First Comptroller's Office.**—Hon. William Mc-  
Cull, Comptroller, and fifteen Clerks. He pre-  
scribes the mode of keeping and rendering ac-  
counts for the civil and diplomatic service, as  
well as the public lands, and revises and certifies  
the balances arising thereon.

**Second Comptroller's Office.**—J. M. Cutts, Esq.,  
Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks. He prescribes  
the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts  
of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of  
the public service, and revises and certifies the  
balances arising thereon.

**Office of Commissioner of Customs.**—Samuel  
Ingham, Esq., Commissioner, and eleven Clerks.  
He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering  
the accounts of the customs, revenue, and dis-  
bursements, and for the building and repairing  
custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the  
balances arising thereon.

**First Auditor's Office.**—Thomas L. Smith, Esq.,  
First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He receives  
and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue  
and disbursements, appropriations and expendi-  
tures on account of the civil list, and under  
private acts of Congress, and reports the balances  
to the Commissioner of the Customs and the  
First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision  
thereon.

**Second Auditor's Office.**—Thomas J. D. Fuller,  
Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He re-  
ceives and adjusts all accounts relating to the  
pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well  
as accounts relating to the Indian department, and  
reports the balances to the Second Comptroller,  
for his decision thereon.

**Third Auditor's Office.**—Robert J. Atkinson,  
Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks.  
He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsis-  
tence of the army, fortifications, Military Acad-  
emy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's de-  
partment, as well as for pensions, claims arising  
from military services previous to 1816, and for  
his own and other property lost in the military  
service, under various acts of Congress, and re-  
ports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for  
his decision thereon.

**Fourth Auditor's Office.**—A. J. O'Bannon, Esq.,  
Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He receives  
and adjusts all accounts for the service of the  
Navy Department, and reports the balances to  
the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

**Fifth Auditor's Office.**—Bartholomew Fuller,  
Esq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He re-  
ceives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic  
and similar services performed under the direc-  
tion of the State Department, and reports the  
balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision  
thereon.

**Sixth Auditor's Office.**—Dr. Thomas M. Tate,  
Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office De-  
partment, and one hundred and fourteen Clerks.  
He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from

the service of the Post Office Department. His  
decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in  
twelve months to the First Comptroller. He  
superintends the collection of all debts due the  
Post Office Department, and all penalties and  
forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail con-  
tractors for failing to do their duty; he directs  
suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal,  
and takes all such measures as may be author-  
ized by law to enforce the prompt payment of  
moneys due to the Department; instructing United  
States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all  
matters relating thereto; and receives returns  
from each term of the United States courts, of the  
condition and progress of such suits and legal  
proceedings; has charge of all lands and other  
property assigned to the United States in pay-  
ment of debts due the Post Office Department,  
and has power to sell and dispose of the same  
for the benefit of the United States.

**Treasurer's Office.**—Samuel Casey, Esq., Treas-  
urer, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps  
the moneys of the United States in the public  
office, and that of the depositories created by the  
act of the 6th of August, 1846, and pays out the  
same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of  
the Treasury, counter-signed by the First Com-  
ptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Post-  
master General, and counter-signed by the Sixth  
Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also  
holds public moneys advanced by warrant to  
disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon  
their checks.

**Register's Office.**—Finley Bigger, Esq., Register,  
and twenty-nine Clerks. He keeps the accounts  
of public receipts and expenditures; receives the  
returns and makes out the official statement  
of commerce and navigation of the United States;  
and receives from the First Comptroller and  
Commissioner of Customs all accounts and  
vouchers decided by them, and is charged by  
law with their safe keeping.

**Solicitor's Office.**—Hon. Justus Hillyer, Solicitor,  
and six Clerks. He superintends all civil suits  
commenced by the United States, (except those  
arising in the Post Office Department), and in-  
structs the United States attorneys, marshals,  
and clerks, in all matters relating to them and their  
results. He receives returns from each term of  
the United States courts, showing the progress  
and condition of such suits; has charge of all  
lands and other property assigned to the United  
States in payment of debts, (except those assigned  
in payment of debts due the Post Office Department),  
and has power to sell and dispose of the same  
for the benefit of the United States.

**Light-house Board.**—Hon. Howell Cobb, Sec-  
retary of the Treasury, ex-officio President; Com-  
modore E. G. Tilton, United States Navy, Chairman;  
Commander E. G. Tilton, United States Navy;  
Major A. H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, United  
States Army; Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Corps  
Topographical Engineers, United States Army;  
Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smith-  
sonian Institution; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superin-  
tendent of the Coast Survey; Commander Rap-  
hael Semmes, United States Navy, and Captain  
W. F. Smith, Corps Topographical Engineers,  
United States Army, members, the last two being  
also Secretaries; and five Clerks. This board  
directs the building and repairing of light-  
houses, light-vessels, beacons, and buoys, con-  
tracts for supplies, and governs the personnel of  
the establishment.

**United States Coast Survey.**—Professor A. D.  
Bache, U. S. Superintendent, and Superintendent  
of Weights and Measures. The office is  
headed by William R. Palmer, Corps Topographi-  
cal Engineers, United States Army, in charge of the  
Coast Survey Office; Lieut. A. P. Hill, United  
States Army, Assistant.

Assistant W. P. Trowbridge, computer of  
longitudes.  
Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of com-  
puting division.

Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal  
division.

Lieut. Thomas Wilton, United States Army,  
in charge of drawing division.

Mr. Edward Wharton, acting in charge of en-  
graving division.

Lieut. John R. Smead, United States Army, in  
charge of miscellaneous divisions.

Samuel Hein, Disbursing Agent.  
George Mathiot, Electrotypist.  
Joseph Saxton, Assistant to Superintendent of  
Weights and Measures.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. The  
direction and management of the Post Office De-  
partment are assigned by the Constitution and  
laws to the Postmaster General. That its busi-  
ness may be the more conveniently arranged and  
prepared for his final action, it is distributed  
among several bureaus, as follows: The Ap-  
pointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant  
Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in  
charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster Gen-  
eral; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third  
Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspec-  
tion Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.

**Appointment Office.**—Horatio King, Esq., First  
Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen  
Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions  
which relate to the establishment and discon-  
tinuation of post offices, changes of sites and  
names, appointment and removal of postmasters  
and route and local agents, as also the giving  
of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are  
furnished with marking and rating stamps and  
letter balances by this bureau, which is charged  
also with providing blanks and stationery for the  
use of the Department, and with the superin-  
tendence of the several agencies established for  
supplying postmasters with blanks. To this  
bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of  
the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign  
and international postal arrangements.

**Contract Office.**—William H. Dundas, Esq.,  
Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twen-  
ty-six Clerks. To this office is assigned the  
business of arranging the mail service of the  
United States, and placing the same under con-  
tract, embracing all correspondence and proceed-  
ings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of  
conveyance, and times of departures and ar-  
rivals on all the routes; the course of the mail  
between the different sections of the country,  
the points of mail distribution, and the regula-  
tions for the government of the domestic mail  
service of the United States. It prepares the  
advertisements for mail proposals, receives the  
bids, and takes charge of the annual and occa-  
sional mail lettings, and the adjustment and  
execution of the contracts. All applications for  
the establishment or alteration of mail arrange-  
ments, and the appointment of Mail Messengers,  
should be sent to this office. All claims should  
be submitted to it for transportation service not  
under contract, as the recognition of said service  
is first to be obtained through the Contract  
Office, as a necessary authority for the proper  
credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office  
all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the  
statement of mail arrangements prescribed for  
the respective routes. It reports weekly to the

Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders  
affecting accounts for mail transportation; pre-  
pares the statistical exhibits of the mail service,  
and the reports of the mail lettings, giving a  
statement of each bid; also, of the contracts  
made, the new service originated, the contrac-  
tments ordered, and the additional allowances  
granted within the year.

**Finance Office.**—A. N. Zevely, Esq., Third As-  
sistant Postmaster General, and twenty-one  
Clerks. To this office are assigned the superin-  
tendence and management of the financial busi-  
ness of the Department, not devolved by law upon  
the Auditor, embracing accounts with the draft  
offices and other depositories of the Department,  
the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment  
of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to  
mail contractors and other persons, the superin-  
tendence of the accounts of offices under orders to  
deposit their quarterly balances at designated  
points, and the superintendence of the rendition  
by postmasters of their quarterly returns of  
postages. It has charge of the Dead-letter  
Office, of the issuing of postage stamps and  
stamped envelopes for the pre-payment of pos-  
tage, and of the accounts connected therewith.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all  
postmasters should direct their quarterly returns  
of postage; those at draft offices, their letters  
reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their  
offices; and those at depositing offices, their cer-  
tificates of deposit; to him should also be di-  
rected the weekly and monthly returns of the  
depositories of the Department, as well as all  
applications and receipts for postage stamps, and  
stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

**Inspection Office.**—Benj. N. Clement, Esq.,  
Chief Clerk, and seven Clerks. To this office  
is assigned the duty of receiving and examining  
the registers of the arrival and departures of  
the mails, certificates of the service of route  
agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting  
the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing  
cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster  
General; furnishing blanks for mail registers,  
and reports of mail failures; providing and  
sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys,  
and doing all other things which may be neces-  
sary to secure a faithful and exact performance  
of all mail contracts.

All cases of mail depredation, or violation of  
law by private express, or by the forging or  
illegal use of postage stamps, are under the su-  
perintendence of this office, and should be reported  
to it.

All communications respecting lost money,  
letters, mail depredations, or other violations of  
law, or mail locks and keys, should be directed  
"Chief Clerk, Post Office Department."

All registers of the arrival and departures of  
the mails, certificates of the service of route  
agents, or reports of mail failures, applications for  
blank registers, and reports of failures, and all  
complaints against contractors for irregular or  
imperfect service, should be directed, "Inspection  
Office, Post Office Department."

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department consists of the Navy  
Department proper, being the office of the Sec-  
retary and five bureaus attached thereto, viz:  
Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of  
Construction, Equipment and Repair, Bureau of  
Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance  
and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine  
and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of  
each of these offices, and of the force employed  
therein:  
**Secretary's Office.**—Hon. Isaac Toucey, Sec-  
retary of the Navy; Charles W. Welsh, Esq.,  
Chief Clerk, and eleven Clerks. The Secretary  
of the Navy has charge of everything connected  
with the naval establishment, and the execution  
of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him,  
under the general direction of the President of  
the United States, who, by the Constitution, is  
Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.  
All instructions to commanders of squadrons  
and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers,  
commissions of officers both in the navy and  
marine corps, appointments of commission and  
warrant officers, orders for the enlistment  
and discharge of seamen, emanate from the  
Secretary's Office. All the duties of the different  
bureaus are performed under the authority of  
the Secretary, and their orders are considered  
as emanating from him. The general superin-  
tendence of the marine corps forms also a part  
of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders  
of the commandant of that corps should be ap-  
proved by him.

**Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.**—Commo-  
dore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau, four  
Clerks, one Civil Engineer, and one Draughtsman.  
All the navy yards, docks, and wharves, build-  
ings and machinery in navy yards, and every-  
thing immediately connected with them, are  
under the superintendence of this bureau. It is  
also charged with the management of the Naval  
Asylum.

**Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Re-  
pair.**—John L.enthall, Esq., Chief of the Bureau,  
four Clerks, and one Draughtsman. The office  
of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Samuel  
Archbold, Esq., is attached to this bureau, who  
is assisted by three assistant engineers. This  
bureau has charge of the building and repairs of  
all vessels of war, purchase of materials, and the  
providing of all vessels with their equipments,  
as sails, anchors, water tanks, &c. The Engi-  
neer-in-Chief superintends the construction of  
all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with  
the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans  
for their construction.

**Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.**—H. Bridge,  
Paymaster United States Navy, Chief of Bureau,  
four Clerks. All provisions for the use of the  
navy, and clothing, together with the making of  
contracts for furnishing the same, come under  
the charge of this bureau.

**Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.**—Capt.  
Duncan Ingraham, Chief of Bureau, four Clerks,  
and one Draughtsman. This bureau has charge  
of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the man-  
ufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder,  
shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels of  
war, with everything connected therewith. It  
also provides them with maps, charts, chronom-  
eters, barometers, &c., together with such books  
as are furnished ships of war. The United  
States Naval Observatory and Hydrographic  
Office at Washington, and the Naval Academy  
at Annapolis, are also under the general su-  
perintendence of the Chief of this Bureau.

**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.**—Dr. William  
Whelan, Surgeon United States Navy, Chief of  
Bureau; one Passed Assistant Surgeon United  
States Navy, and two Clerks. Everything relat-  
ing to medicines and medical stores, treatment  
of sick and wounded, and management of hospi-  
tals, comes within the superintendence of this  
bureau.

**WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, W. R.  
Drinkard, Chief Clerk, seven Clerks, two Mes-

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